

New York Tribune City Roars Welcome to Heroes of the 27th

Curb on Germany For Long Period Planned at Paris

Proposal to Hold Teutons in Check for All Time Takes Active Form

Italy Told to Lift Jugo-Slav Blockade

No American Food To Be Sent to Kingdom Unless Order Is Complied With

PARIS, March 6. (By The Associated Press).—The military, naval and aerial terms of German disarmament were before the council of the great powers to-day, with Premier Lloyd George back as head of the British delegation, Marshal Foch and the full membership of the war council present.

Most of the time was given to the naval terms, which were largely settled, with several features still reserved, including the destruction of the large German ships.

Premier Lloyd George was disposed to have England take part of these ships, but he yielded this view when shown that it would involve an increased naval building programme in the United States.

As a result of the British and American view in agreement, and as a means of harmonizing the French and Italian views, it is possible that some of these ships will be apportioned to France and Italy, instead of being destroyed.

Temporary or Permanent

Aside from the actual military and naval terms under consideration, an important question has arisen as to whether these terms will be temporary, as incident to the close of the war, or permanent, holding Germany in subjection for an indefinite period. This last proposal has taken a very definite form as a means for curbing Germany for all time, so that she cannot repeat the experience after Napoleon disarmed her, or rehabilitating her forces and thus defeating Napoleon later.

As a result of this feeling some of these terms foresee the control of disarmament considerably beyond the period of the present war.

This, in turn, has opened a large vista before the British and American delegates of possible commitment to the supervision of German affairs for an indefinite period in the future. It has also presented the delicate question of how far a defeated nation should permanently lose its national authority to administer affairs.

Time Limit Is Important

In view of these considerations, the question of time limit of naval control has become more important than the terms themselves. This was partially discussed to-day and then went over. The actual terms are finally considered to-day, though not yet made public, are summarized as follows:

Disarmament down to 200,000 men, consisting of fifteen divisions of infantry and five of cavalry, divided into five army corps, with one army headquarters. This makes each corps consist of three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, totalling 40,000 men. The men are to be chosen by lot for one year's service and no class is to exceed 100,000 men. The officers are to serve twenty-five years and sub-officers fifteen years.

Effective enforcement of this system is provided for, and eventually the League of Nations will determine its continuance or modification.

Restriction on Arms

Arms and ammunition are restricted to a force of 200,000 men and the balance is to be delivered or destroyed.

The naval terms provide similar disarmament by a reduction of the German fleet down to a limited basis sufficient for police defence, but it will not figure among the navies of the first or second class. This system is to be for an indeterminate period, with ultimate continuance or modification, probably under the League of Nations.

The aerial terms of disarmament are definite in period, as a limited number of hydroplanes with an aerial force of a thousand men are to gather mines until October 1, next, when the entire establishment is to end.

While some features of the foregoing terms are still open, yet doubtless they will prevail in the main.

America to Withhold Food From Italy if Slav Blockade Continues

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Italy has been warned by the American government that unless she puts an end to delays in movements of relief supplies to the newly established Jugo-Slavic and Czech-Slavic states steps

British Demand Full Payment for Sea Loss

LONDON, March 6.—British delegates to the peace conference have been instructed to submit as their first demand full reparation for British losses at sea during the war, including compensation for relatives of mariners who lost their lives, according to a statement made by Premier David Lloyd George to a deputation from the mercantile marine service yesterday.

Bolshevism World Menace, Says Robins

U. S. Red Cross Worker Denounces Theory and Practice of the Bolsheviks

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Colonel Raymond Robins, who was in Russia with the American Red Cross Mission for a year, five months of it under the Bolsheviks, denounced the theory and practice of that government before the Overman inquiry committee to-day with eloquence and fervor.

The colonel, best known in this country as a leader of the Progressive party, having been chairman of its last national convention, was called largely because of the demand of the Bolshevik apologists, who had declared he would support their contentions. He also paid his respects to parlor revolutionists, and declared that any person who advocates revolution in America should be "arrested, indicted, tried and convicted."

For six hours the committee listened to his story of the Russian revolution and its actors, with many of whom he came into close contact. He will take the stand again to-morrow.

He told for the first time many of the details of the repeated offers of the Bolshevik leaders to cooperate with the Allies against Germany and their failure because of the Allied attitude.

He avoided discussion of the so-called Russian papers because, he said, it would inevitably reflect on Mr. Sisson, who is abroad. It is understood he will be asked to tell that story to-morrow.

Mr. Robins did deny many of the charges which have been made against the Bolsheviks. He believed the stories of atrocities greatly exaggerated, as he had found little truth behind the rumors he had been able to investigate. He did not believe the leaders were consciously pro-German, giving many reasons for this, drawn from his own experience. He confirmed the stories of starvation and destruction of industry. He did not believe that any considerable part of the Russian masses were ready to turn against the Bolsheviks.

Colonel Robins emphasized that no one could know much about the Russian situation, but declared he believed that his close association with Lenin and Trotsky and others, and his careful study of affairs there, had qualified him to speak as well as any one could.

"The most delightful thing I have seen since I came back," he said, "was a cartoon by Ding in The New York Tribune, which showed three men carrying a fourth up the street. A bystander asked what was the matter, and they replied they were taking him to the insane asylum because he claimed to know all about the Russian situation. That was the most truthful thing about Russia I have seen anywhere."

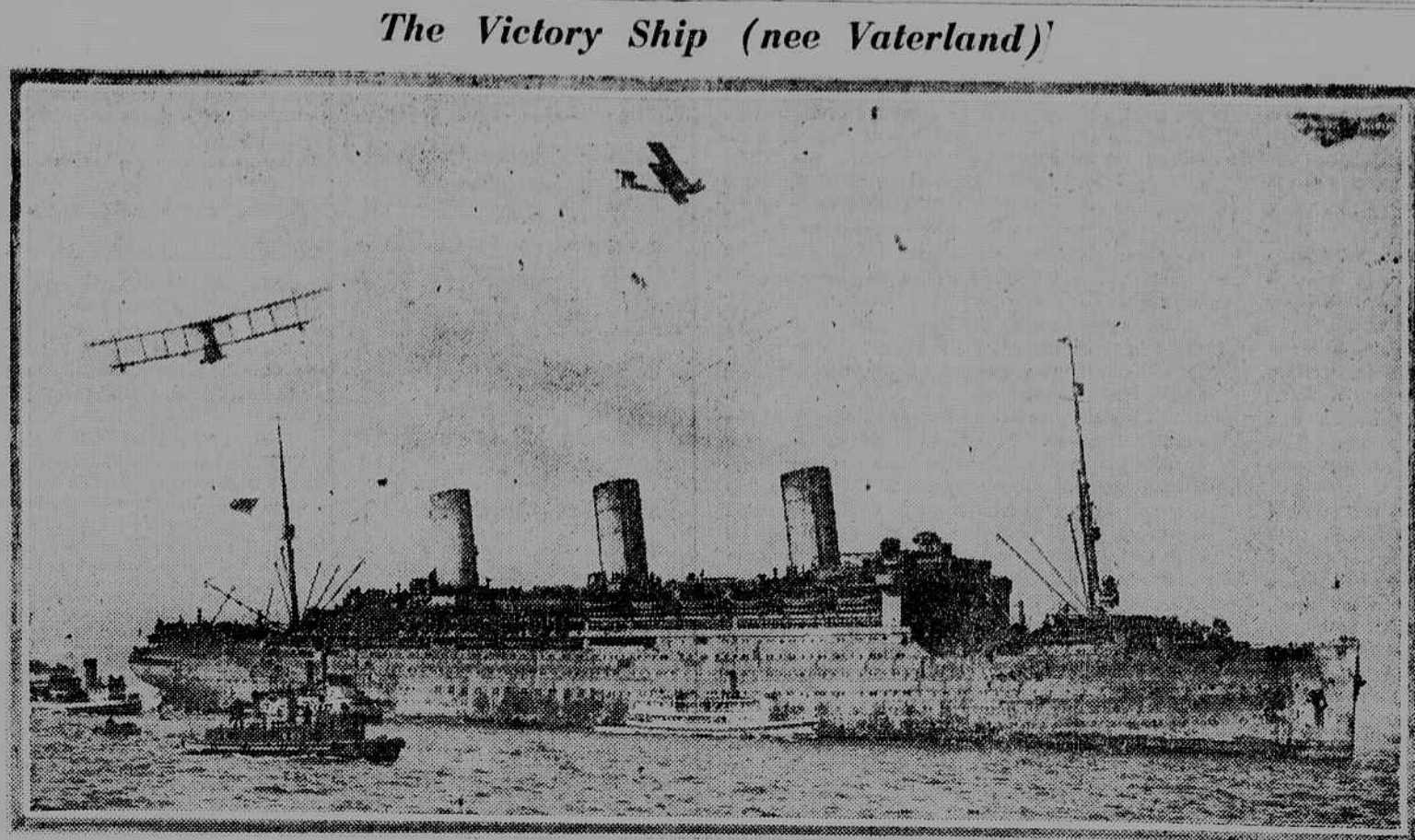
Blunders Due to Ignorance

Most of the conceptions about Russia and most of the blunders made in handling the situation there were because of wide ignorance, he said. There were in Russia only two classes of people—the 7 per cent who were educated, with whom foreigners came into contact, and the 93 per cent who worked with their hands. The trouble had been that many foreigners had taken their view of the situation from the 7 per cent, and so never had a conception of the "real outdoor truth" and entertained false hopes of the overthrow of the Bolsheviks. He referred to those people later as those with "7 per cent views."

"Is Bolshevism a menace?" he asked

Continued from page ten

A Full Page of Pictures Of the 27th On Page 9



Orders: "Should any man attempt to surrender he will remain here...dead" —O'Ryan

While serving with the British, the machine gunners of the 27th Division acted under the following standing orders:

1. This position will be held and the section will remain here until relieved.
2. The enemy cannot be allowed to interfere with this programme.
3. If the gun team cannot remain here alive, it will remain here dead, but in any case, it will remain here.
4. Should any man, through shell shock or other cause, attempt to surrender, he will remain here—dead.
5. Should the gun be put out of action the team will use rifles, revolvers, Mills grenades and other novelties.
6. Finally, the position, as stated, will be held.

Gen. Ansell Is Reduced to Lieut. Colonel

Baker Denies Officer's Denunciation of Courts Martial Caused Demotion

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Brigadier General Samuel T. Ansell, formerly acting judge advocate general, who before the Senate Military Affairs Committee last month exposed the court martial system used in the United States army and condemned it for "reaching the heights of injustice," was to-day ordered back to his former rank of lieutenant colonel in the regular army. He was designated to continue as chairman of the clemency board in the office of the judge advocate general.

At the same time Secretary Baker denied that this action bore any relation to the controversy among army officials regarding the administration of military justice disclosed by General Ansell before Congress.

Reports that General Ansell was to be discharged from his wartime rank have been current several days, and have been the subject of two letters from Representative Gould, of New York, to Secretary Baker. Replying to the first of the letters, Mr. Baker said no officer of the army had been disciplined or even questioned regarding testimony before committees of Congress.

Outranked on Clemency Board
General Ansell received last night the usual telegraphic order of his demotion. He immediately sent a memorandum to Judge Advocate General Crowder, asking that he be assigned to duty in that rank. General Crowder in reply stated that he had not yet received notification of the demotion of General Ansell, and asked him to continue for the time being as head of the clemency board, the assignment given him officially to-day.

Anticipating his demotion, General Ansell yesterday asked General Crowder for the removal from the clemency board of Colonel John H. Wigmore because he was not in sympathy with Ansell's scheme of military justice. At the same time he asked for an increase in the membership of the clemency board.

To-day General Crowder assigned Colonel James S. Easby-Smith, of Washington, D. C., a reserve officer, to membership on the board. Since Colonel Easby-Smith will outrank Lieutenant Colonel Ansell, embarrassments are certain to arise in the deliberations of the board, friends of Lieutenant Colonel Ansell predict.

Likely to Resign

The probable result, it is stated, will be the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Ansell from the board. It is understood that he has confided in an

Continued on page ten

Borah, Reed, Thomas Attack League Here

Missourian Calls It a "Trojan Horse Filled With Enemies of the Republic"; Thomas Sees Menace of Asiatic Domination; O'Gorman Fears It

Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho; Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri; Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado; George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia, and former Senator James A. O'Gorman, of New York, vigorously attacked President Wilson's league of nations last night at the dinner of the Society of Arts and Sciences, at the Pennsylvania Hotel, in the presence of more than a thousand guests.

Senator Borah said that the council of five would be clothed, under the terms of the proposed constitution, with absolute power to declare war.

"If the league of nations is to be formed at Versailles it is to have the power to declare war, the constitution should have a provision that if war is to be declared it must first be referred to the people who have to fight the war," said Senator Borah.

Senator Borah said that once the compact, formed on its present lines, is approved by the nations the United States will be pledged to maintain the territorial rights of all the nations signing the compact.

Believes People Misled

Senator Reed charged that the people had been either intentionally or ignorantly misled. He said that an examination of the proposed league shows that it is a Trojan horse, filled with enemies of the Republic.

Senator Thomas said there is in this nation a substantial fear of Asiatic domination, and he declared that the most tremendous domestic problem facing the nation is Japanese immigration. He pleaded for a closer and better understanding between the two great English speaking nations.

"Put the undesirable under bonds to keep the peace. Don't put them in a league of nations. Put them in jail," said George Wharton Pepper.

Henry A. Wise Wood said that a new organization, "a League for the Preservation of American Independence," would be organized in every state, with a state chairman and branch organizations extending into villages.

"We are not opposed to a league of nations that will lessen the likelihood of war and will not take away the sovereignty of the United States," said Mr. Wood. "The new organization is opposed to President Wilson's league of nations as we now understand it. If any one believes that the good old American cow should be backed into Europe so that her four teats can be

Continued on page ten

Americans in Coblenz Spurn "Friendship"

Berlin Riots Against U. S. Are Result of Failure of "Fraternization" Crusade

New York Tribune Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

COBLENZ, March 6.—Anti-American riots in Berlin have served to awaken Uncle Sam's 275,000 soldiers here in Germany to the fact that perhaps there will be some excitement for them after all. Despite current reports elsewhere that the American Army of Occupation has so thoroughly made up with the Germans that the men are sorry they ever fought them, a single call to-morrow for volunteers to march on Berlin or some other German city to safeguard American interests would be answered by every man.

The subtle German propaganda which began with the arrival of the American soldiers in Germany more than two months ago, with the purpose of winning over the Americans by the kind treatment and flattery, has fallen as flat here as in Berlin, where the mob demonstrated the real, unvarnished Teuton sentiment toward the nation whose coming into the war caused Germany's defeat.

After a thorough investigation of present relations between the troops and the German population, and observation generally during the last two months, I am convinced that there is less fraternizing in the American area of occupation than in the areas occupied by either the French or the British armies. It is not uncommon in Mayence, or Cologne or some of the other cities occupied by our allies to see German women with French or British soldiers in public. Probably the women are not of the better class of enemy civilians, and public appearances of the officers of the Allied armies with the female of the enemy species is not often noted, but the fact remains that such an appearance by either officers or men in the American area of occupation would cause the immediate arrest and court martial of the man involved; and not only that, but the trial and certain conviction of the woman.

The American soldier looks upon fraternizing as an infraction of military law, which incurs severe penalties. The Germans made every effort to ingratiate themselves until it became evident that the average American officer or soldier would not "fall for it." To-day the pendulum swings the other way.

Wilson Reads Senatorial Comments on His Speech

President Sleeps Late and Takes Complete Rest on His Second Day Out

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, March 6 (By Wireless to The Associated Press, 7:30 P. M.).—Having placed himself under the orders of Rear Admiral Grayson, his personal physician, President Wilson did not arise until 1 o'clock to-day.

The President had a long promenade on the decks of the George Washington this afternoon with Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Grayson. He showed no effects of his recent hard work, except traces of the fatigue which were apparent when he sailed from New York.

He was much refreshed to-night. The President saw himself in moving pictures this evening taken on the occasion of his recent visit to Boston. The George Washington made good speed to-day through the mist and a driving rain.

The President read the comments of the various United States Senators who had expressed themselves on the statement he made at the time Congress adjourned, these comments having been sent to the steamer by wireless. He made no comment upon the expressions of the Senators.

13, which is regarded as President Wilson's lucky number, is again figuring in connection with the President's round trip for the George Washington since the United States took over the steamer, and the President expects to arrive in France on Thursday, March 13.

Thousands Ashore See Ships Arrive With 12,000 Men

Hundreds on Harbor Boats Greet Leviathan and Mauretania With Troops Who Broke Hindenburg Line

Gen. O'Ryan Gets Ovation; Even Colonels Dance "Rag"

105th, 106th, Part of 107th, 108th Infantry Regiments, 53d and 54th Brigades and Other Units Arrive

HEY cheered the Statue of Liberty. They cheered their chaplain, Father Francis Kelly, who came home a week ago and was down the bay to meet them.

They cheered the national anthem as its last notes floated to them across the water of the harbor, and just as loudly did they cheer the skyline of good old Manhattan as the curve of the Battery came into view.

To the outstretched arms of the city that sent them forth to the war came yesterday 12,000 heroes of the 27th Division. Since hostilities ceased New York has welcomed more than a quarter of a million returning American soldiers. But all the other greetings put together were as a whisper in the night to the pean that arose as the city's old National Guardsmen steamed into port on the Leviathan and the Mauretania.

For these were New York's own flesh and blood. The honor they had won on the fields of France shed its reflection on all the Empire State. The brawny sons of New York who had formed so irresistible a wedge in the drive that cracked the Hindenburg line could not be told half emphatically enough how much the folks at home loved them and how glad they were to have them back again. But the home folks did the best they could in the circumstances.

"The Boys Are Home Again"

From the moment the Leviathan was met at Quarantine by a fleet of excursion steamers and ferryboats, bearing 10,000 men, women and children greeters, until Major General John F. O'Ryan, divisional commander, received an ovation in front of City Hall late in the afternoon, New York was at fever heat. The return of the 27th was the one absorbing topic. Little else was talked of. What else mattered on a day like this?

"The boys are home again!"

The smile of the man you passed on the street expressed that thought plainly as if he had shouted it at you. The sirens that shrieked their sky-piercing welcome, the bells that clanged, the flags that waved were each and every one as if endowed with a tongue, repeating and echoing the glad cry:

"They're home again, God bless them!"

Even Colonels Dance Ragtime

And the two shiploads of veterans—9,000 on the Leviathan and 3,000 on the Mauretania—made it known in unmistakable manner that they were every whit as glad to get here as the city was to receive them.

Staid colonels standing at the deck rails pranced and capered to the ragtime of the Police Band aboard the Patrol with as much abandon as any doughboy. Hardened warriors whose arms not long since had acquired dexterity in the throwing of hand grenades found a milder use for them in throwing kisses to the crowds on the excursion steamers.

Grief for Martyrs Hushed

Only one thing served to alloy the happiness of the home-comers and of those who had waited for them at home. Some who waited wait while life endures for the meeting with their own loved ones. Old Glory's folds shade many graves in France. The 27th was in the thickest of the combat, and it paid its share of the price of victory.

But because victory was worth even this and because these men had driven so nobly and so effectively in the attainment of the triumph, grief for the ones who will not come back was hushed, held deep in the hearts where it will always abide, and pride in the deeds of those who lived was given free sway.

Pride Dominates Greeting

That was the keynote—pride. New York was proud she had the privilege of welcoming as her very own a host that had wrought so valiantly. Only a little while ago these men were clerks and carpenters and lawyers and what not, civilians, men of peace. They were National Guardsmen, but the science of war had been to them but an avocation, few of them dreaming the time would come when they would be pitted against the most powerful military machine in the history of the world.

Then they came back yesterday, their faces set in the grim lines of men who have spent long, cold nights in the mud of the trenches, who have braved the dread terrors of No Man's Land, who have known what it is to fight for life itself! Harry and Jim and Bill, the civilians of two years ago, came back yesterday seasoned veterans.

So proud was New York of them and so eager were as many New Yorkers as could be accommodated by the transportation facilities of a strike-bound harbor, to greet them

Kahn Favors 2 Leagues For Two Continents

BOSTON, March 6.—Representative Julius Kahn, of California, in a speech here to-night, said he would introduce in the next Congress a bill providing for six months of compulsory military training for every boy in the United States when he reaches the age of sixteen years. He declared such a law would assure the United States of always having a sufficient number of trained men for an army.

Mr. Kahn said he favored a league of nations provided the hegemony of the United States over the American continent was not interfered with. He declared that as a substitute for the League of Nations, the United States and the A. B. C. nations should have the hegemony of the American continent. Great Britain, France and Italy, of Europe and Africa, and China and Japan of Asia. He said this would prevent United States soldiers from being sent into far corners of the globe.